

10/11/01  
JCS923 U.S. PRO

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JCS923 U.S. PRO  
09/973831  
10/11/01

1- TITLE OF THE INVENTION : Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Silver and all Precious Metals And Precious Elements made from other elements. By Splitting.

INVENTOR : Mechanical Engineer HANNA ALBERT AWAD

Address 1 : 4721 nathan west, sterling heights, MI 48310 USA (PH. 810-825-2340)

Address 2 : residence Hanna Albert Awad , ajaltoun, kesrouan, Lebanon (ph. 961-923-5443)

Citizenship : Lebanese.

2- CIRCUMSTANCES AND DATE OF CONCEPTION :

In 1975 - It goes back to school in Lebanon, where we learned that the arabs had a science called alchemy, constituting of making gold from other materials. Of course it did not work. In 1998, I was talking about what we learning at school and remembered and figured out what if we can make gold from other elements by adding a proton and a neutron to an element that have double the number of neutrons of gold. It will result in a chain reaction and the splitting of that element into gold and other elements. Three or more consecutive elements could give gold by splitting. By experiment we could figure out what is the cheapest element that gives the most dense gold by splitting. This applies to all precious metals and precious elements (gold, platinum, palladium, silver etc...).

3- DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION :

If you add neutrons and protons to the nucleus of the atom of plutonium (which is made from uranium), you get a chain reaction and an atomic bomb.

If you bombard or add neutrons and protons to any element you will have a chain reaction.

The chain reaction of any element (in the element table) is the split of the nucleus into other elements and a free jet of neutrons and protons to generate other bombardments of nucleuses of other atoms (which is the chain reaction).

If you bombard the element that have double the number of protons and neutrons of gold (or one of the three consecutive elements (after the double of the number of the neutrons of gold)) , you will get a split of that element into gold and other elements and a chain reaction.

By experiment, you get to the element that splits and gives the largest amount of gold atoms by splitting (and which is the cheapest).

By doing so, you can get gold, platinum, palladium , silver and other precious metals and precious elements.

A manufacturing plant would take place of mines and digging deep in the ground. An unlimited resource is generated.

- PURPOSE : An unlimited resource is generated. A small manufacturing plant without risks will take place of mines and digging deep into the ground. Cutting costs, more secure work, availability to everybody and unlimited resource. Rare elements could be generated that could be used in manufacturing, space, high tech, etc...

- PARTS : a nuclear power generation plant will have the same parts and the same constitutional system That would generate precious element. We just have to put the desired element instead of plutonium and we get the desired precious element.

Hanna Albert Awad *Hanna* Date 05/21/2001

Witnessed and Understood

\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

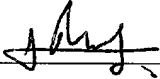
\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

- USE : we just have to put the desired element instead of plutonium in a nuclear power generation plant and we get the desired precious element. The generation of chain reaction should be done ounce and gold or other desired element is generated.

- NOVEL FEATURES : mines are still used until now and a constant price is kept for all precious metals, which proves that my invention is new and it has no similar until now.

- ADVANTAGES : an unlimited resource, better prices, non dangerous work, availability to everybody and clean and respectable work to generate precious elements. A small plant (one eight of the size of a nuclear power generation plant could take place of hole mines of gold in a rich gold country.

4- TESTING RESULTS : if an atomic bomb works, and a nuclear power generation plant works, this invention must work. It has the same principle of an atomic bomb and a nuclear power generation plant. It is an application of the theory of chain reactions.

Hanna Albert Awad  Date 05/21/2001

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0993831-101101  
TOTOT-TECEZ660



**DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT NO.**



**RETAINED FOR 2 YEARS**

**THIS IS NOT A PATENT APPLICATION**

PTO-1852 (8/99)

May 8, 2001

**Subject : a request for acceptance of the attached invention disclosure under the disclosure document program.**

Dear Sirs,

I request that the attached invention disclosure be accepted under the disclosure document program.

Thank's in Advance,

HANNA ALBERT AWAD  
Mechanical Engineer



Parameter	Value
Mean	1.00
Standard deviation	0.10
Minimum	0.80
Maximum	1.20
Skewness	0.00
Kurtosis	0.00
Mean absolute deviation	0.05
Median	1.00
Mode	1.00
Range	0.40
Interquartile range	0.10
Five-number summary	0.80, 0.90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20
Boxplot	See Figure 1
Normal Q-Q plot	See Figure 2
Shapiro-Wilk test	0.99
Ljung-Box test	0.99
Autocorrelation function	See Figure 3
Partial autocorrelation function	See Figure 4
Power spectrum	See Figure 5
Periodogram	See Figure 6
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 7
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 8
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 9
Periodogram plot	See Figure 10
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 11
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 12
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 13
Periodogram plot	See Figure 14
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 15
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 16
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 17
Periodogram plot	See Figure 18
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 19
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 20
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 21
Periodogram plot	See Figure 22
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 23
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 24
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 25
Periodogram plot	See Figure 26
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 27
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 28
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 29
Periodogram plot	See Figure 30
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 31
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 32
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 33
Periodogram plot	See Figure 34
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 35
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 36
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 37
Periodogram plot	See Figure 38
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 39
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 40
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 41
Periodogram plot	See Figure 42
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 43
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 44
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 45
Periodogram plot	See Figure 46
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 47
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 48
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 49
Periodogram plot	See Figure 50
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 51
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 52
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 53
Periodogram plot	See Figure 54
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 55
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 56
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 57
Periodogram plot	See Figure 58
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 59
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 60
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 61
Periodogram plot	See Figure 62
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 63
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 64
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 65
Periodogram plot	See Figure 66
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 67
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 68
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 69
Periodogram plot	See Figure 70
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 71
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 72
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 73
Periodogram plot	See Figure 74
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 75
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 76
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 77
Periodogram plot	See Figure 78
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 79
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 80
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 81
Periodogram plot	See Figure 82
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 83
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 84
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 85
Periodogram plot	See Figure 86
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 87
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 88
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 89
Periodogram plot	See Figure 90
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 91
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 92
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 93
Periodogram plot	See Figure 94
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 95
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 96
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 97
Periodogram plot	See Figure 98
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 99
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 100
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 101
Periodogram plot	See Figure 102
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 103
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 104
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 105
Periodogram plot	See Figure 106
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 107
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 108
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 109
Periodogram plot	See Figure 110
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 111
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 112
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 113
Periodogram plot	See Figure 114
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 115
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 116
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 117
Periodogram plot	See Figure 118
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 119
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 120
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 121
Periodogram plot	See Figure 122
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 123
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 124
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 125
Periodogram plot	See Figure 126
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 127
Partial autocorrelation plot	See Figure 128
Power spectrum plot	See Figure 129
Periodogram plot	See Figure 130
Autocorrelation plot	See Figure 131



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INVENTOR : Mechanical Engineer HANNA ALBERT AWAD  
*4721 Nathan West, Sterling Heights, MI 48310 (810-825-2340) Lebanese*

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Hanna Albert Awad *[Signature]* Date May 8, 2001

Witnessed and Understood

ABDOU DEBAN *[Signature]* Date May 8, 2001

SAMIA H. DEBAN *[Signature]* Date May 8, 2001

09973331-10101

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